Business Motices.

A SOLDIER BRAVE. Down beside a desert fountain Sinks a soldier brave. After weary miles of travel. Parching lips to lave.

To that tired and wearled traveller Grandest gifts of king Are as naught, when made to contrast With the dosert spring. So with SOZODONT, the peerless, Teeth that know its spell Peel the freshness that the soldier Found in desert well.

VACANT PLACES

In the dental ranks will never occur if you are parsicular with your teeth, and cleanse them every day with that famous tooth-wash, SOZDONT. Prom youth to joid age it will keep the enamel spotless and unimpaired. The teeth of persons who use SOZDONT have a pear-like whiteness, and the gums a roseate hue, while the breath is purified and rendered sweet and fragrant. It is composed of rare antiseptic herbs, and is entirely free from the objectionable and injurious ingredients of Tooth Pastes, &c. Angestura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, of exquisite flavor, is used all over the world.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1891.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir John A. Maodenald is still alive, but his condition is thought to be hopeless. The Newfoundland Legislature was prorogued after the longest session on record. ____ A revolution has broken out at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. President da Fonseca, of Brazil, is critically iil. ___ A state of anarchy prevails in the New-Hebrides. ____ There is much uneasiness in the Argentine; the gold premium is 321.

Domestic.-The Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit decided to meet next year at Portland, Ore. == Reports from all parts of the country indicate a universal observance of Memorial Day. - President Harrison spent Memorial Day in Philadelphia, where he made two addresses. Vice-President Morton made a Mem dress at Rhinebeck. == It is reported that Secretary Noble will soon resign. - Governor Hill delivered an address at Poughkeepsie, where the cornerstone of the State Armory was laid.

City and Suburban.-Decoration Day was appropriately observed in the city and suburbs. The yachting season was successfully begun by a number of well-attended opening sails and keenly contested regattas. Harvard won the Berkeley Cup in the intercollegiate games and several records were broken. - New-York defeated Cleveland at baseball and Brooklyn won one game from Pittsburg and lost another. == Winners at Gravesend: Civil Service, Banquet, Spinalong, Riley, Uncle Sim, Virgie, and Dal-

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 66 5-8.

Economy appears to be the order of the day at the Vatican. According to a letter from Rome published to-day, the Pontifical finances are not in as flourishing a condition as His Holiness might wish. The increase of the demands upon the Papal treasury in recent years has not been met by a corresponding augmentation of revenue, and the consequence is that Leo XIII has been abliged to appoint a commission of Cardinals for the purpose of devising means of extensively ourtailing the annual expenditure.

Baseball matches at the Polo Grounds in this city and at Eastern Park in Brooklyn constituted the rival attractions to the splendid Memorial Day parades on either side of the river. The attendance in both places was an exceedingly large one, and the games very spirited, notwithstanding the muddy condition of the grounds. The contest at the Polo Grounds was between the Giants, just home from their tour in the West, and a team of ballplayers from Cleveland, while the struggle at Eastern Park was between the Brooklyn Bridegrooms and a strong nine from Pittsburg. An immense crowd numbering many thousands likewise thronged the Berkeley Oval, where the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Games included many exciting contests.

The love of money has received a bad character from the inspired writer, and no doubt descries it. It is daily growing more evident that it was this same disreputable old love that was at the bottom of the recent Italian fuss. Indemnity was the word. But if indemnity will not flow Italy is quite willing to keep still and all except the leading capitalists. Its enforcepocket the money spent there every year by the omnipresent American traveller. This The ukase, it was surmised-for Russian intelliis all made clear by certain correspondence from Naples printed in to-day's issue; and it should give the American eagle pause and make him the Minister of Finance, on the failure of his spend the summer at Coney Island and to use his dollars in helping to build a navy which shall scare the next European nation that makes faces at us out of its monarchical boots.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting letter from Constantinople describing the agricultural possibilities of Palestine. Contrary to the general impression, the land is very fertile, and were it not for the rule of the Turk and the whom they had had business dealings. A suspresence of the Arab, who never can be taught pension was thereupon ordered. Hebrews hav-

this famous territory; but it may be doubted if the rule of the Slav would be very much of an improvement on the rule of the Turk. Certainly the possibility of such a rule will operate powerfully to prevent any colonization of Palestine by Russian Jews, who would otherwise gladly take possession of the land of their fathers. A strong sentimental and religious interest will always attach to the Holy Land, and its future is a matter of deep concern to the whole of Christendom.

In one respect the British act prohibiting seal-killing is unsatisfactory. It should leave the Government free to enter into a joint arrangement with us whereby our ships-of-war as well as England's may be employed in protecting the seal. If the work done by the British naval forces is not effectual, the modus vivendi will be a mockery and will make the situation more disagreeable than ever. There is no reason why the effectual quality of the prohibition should not have been made certain, or, at least, why the Government should not be permitted to make it certain by a co-operative arrangement if that shall seem to be required. It would have been better, too, had no expression been put in the bill suggestive of a limit to be placed on the area within which the killing is prohibited. Lord Salisbury will probably define a satisfactory area, but it would have been more assuring had the terms of the act specifically included the Pacific Ocean as well as the Behring

CANADA AFTER SIR JOHN.

From the very nature of the situation in Canada it has been inevitable that the people should look forward to the death of Sir John Macdonald with apprehension or otherwise as the beginning of momentous changes. Only his strong personality, with its many popular qualities, its ready adaptability to the fluctuations of sentiment, its conciliatory methods, its tremendous will power at critical moments, and its freedom from any too embarrassing principles, has been able or could have been able to hold together a party so incongruous as that which has maintained his ascendancy for so many years. The Tory party is not in the usural sense a party at all. It has no ascertained principles. It stands for nothing except expedients. It is a perfect reflection of its master-builder's character. It is as he has made it, and in his hands it has been a perfect tool. The upholder of the English Church, he has been the constant ally of Roman Catholicism and has had the stanch support of the priests. The representative of extreme British tendencies, he has held the constant devotion of the most extreme of French nationalists. The enemy of intimate trade relations with America, he has always carried those Provinces which would have the most to gain and the least to lose by commercial union. It is impossible to understand such contradictions until it is realized that Sir John's policy has been one of constant compromises with class and sectional desire and prejudice, and that he has never hesitated to employ the public funds under the thin guise of a "national policy" to attract the votes of particular bodies of the electors as he needed

These methods are possible to no man, how ever great, however creative and however eloquent, unless he possesses also those qualities of audacity and personal magnetism which operate so strongly to blind and restrain the publie, and there is no other man in Canada who can command either these or the native ability necessary to their successful operation. Without them all, or, to express it in concrete, without just that combination which is Sir John Macdonald, the Tory party must fall to pleces. Its inharmonious parts cannot be joined. It is only possible to hold them together by the clamps of self-interest, and the clamps will go with the clever hand that forged them. If their Sir Charles Tupper could undoubtedly meet the emergency, as most likely he will try to do. Between him and Sir John Thompson the struggle for leadership is not likely to be long. Such of the arts of Tory management as a pupil not burdened with scruples but surcharged with ambition could learn from a long and close study of the great professor Sir Charles has aptly mastered, and they include subserviency to the requirements of the Canadian Pacific Backed by that controlling influence, his promotion, if not immediately at least in the early future, is scarcely a matter of doubt, and their the movement toward Canada's destiny will be swift enough to satisfy the most eager. Sir John himself has lived to appreciate some of the horrors and perplexities of the wretch who made Frankenstein, and the condition of those who have themselves been made by Frankensteins is not so novel as to excite much specniation.

Whatever may be the opinion of those who believe, as we do, that Sir John's policies have been founded in prejudice and corruption to an extent which has shockingly demoralized public sentiment in the Dominion, it must still be admitted that he has called out the power and pride of his people in a wonderful degree, and has employed their resources, if improvidently, at least with material results of a most impressive kind. In a popular government and in a sense purely political, success justifies everything, since it presumes that what the people have got is what they desired to get, and it is therefore appropriate that a statesman who has so greatly demonstrated the resources of his country and has so long expressed its will, who has made its influence felt abroad in a measure so much greater than by its wealth and population it would naturally be entitled to, should die in office, and at the crowning point of his extraordinary career. Whatever the changes that his absence will bring about, and they must be radical, his fame will endure as that of a strong and capable man. Historians may record his faults and his mistakes, but these are not likely to impress posterity. It will see him as the creator of Canadian nationality, and as the genius who realized, consolidated and expressed the power of a competent people.

JEWISH PERSECUTION IN PUSSIA. The latest news from Russia concerning the treatment of the Hebrews seems to show that the "chosen people" have again fallen upon hard times in that country. Some weeks ago the Czar was said to have issued a mysterious decree of expulsion which apparently included ment was accompanied with great brutality. gence is not always full or trustworthy-was a measure of spite, inspired by M. Vichnegeddsky ask himself if it were not better for him to negotiations for the issue of a new Russian loan. The "Novoe Vremya," a semi-official organ, in an article concerning the action of the Messrs. Rothschild, urged the adoption of vigorous administrative measures against the Jews and their exclusion from commerce and finance The decree was, however, not well in operation before it was found that the immediate banishment of the Hebrews from Moscow would cause serious detriment to the Russians with

sion. But now come fresh reports from Odessa, St. Petersburg and Kieff that the Government Jews from the large cities, and will stop at nothing to attain that end.

The condition of the Jews in Russia, where they are more numerous than in any European country, has long been a reproach to civilization. Their concentration there is a historical curiosity. Their ancestors lived originally in Western Europe, but were driven eastward from Spain and other countries by severe persecution, and took refuge in the territory watered by the Dnieper and the Vistula. Now the conditions are exactly reversed. Spain assures distressed Henrews of a welcome, and Russia, after confining them to a few overcrowded provinces and burdening them with special axes and restrictions, is harassing them with domiciliary visits, compelling them to live in the narrow ghettoes, or openly driving them across the border. Their sole offence seems to be that they have prospered unduly. Fourfifths of the trade of Odessa, for instance, is said to be entirely in their hands. In other places their genius for commerce has advanced them to the detriment of their Christian neighbors, who are every year growing poorer. This, of course, is the natural consequence of a system that oppressively excludes the race from all trades in which its members could distinguish themselves as handicraftsmen and from all professions in which their intellectual activity might be worthily employed. The South American colonizing projects do not impress us as promising great success. Men with the antecedents of these exiles are not qualified to grapple with the forces of nature in a new country, and attempts to erect independent Jewish communities have invariably resulted in

failure. The best feature of the Hirsch scheme in this country, which contemplates the experimental purchase of a tract of land in New-Jersey and the building of cottages, is the expressed intention to Americanize the immigrants and "get them to mix with the masses." The formation of classes in English is a step worthy of imitation. "The Pall-Mall Gazette" recently congratulated its readers that the rumored scheme for a Brazilian colony might relieve England of the influx of Jewish immigrants shut out of America by the new alien law. Yet in spite of that law we have admitted at the Barge Office thousands of Russian and Polish Jews for many months past, or since Baron Hirsch established his fund. These immigrants, it is fair to say, are rarely destitute. They lack industrial skill, but readily adapt themselves to their new conditions, are frugal and persevering and seldom become a public charge. In the United States they find a quarter of a million of their race already prosperously estallished in many lines of business, and enjoying full social and political equality. Jewish hospitals, schools and orphan asylums are numerous. It is inevitable, therefore, that the result of the Russian expulsions should be watched in this country with keen interest.

MR. WATTERSON AND NEWSPAPER IN-TERVIEWS.

Mr. Henry Watterson, discoverer and sole custodian of the Star-Eyed Goddess and author of a famous series of "Letters to Politicians," has just returned to Louisville from an editorial prospecting tour in the Southwest. His observations of the political and industrial outlook in that region have convinced him anew of the boundless resources and energy of that section. Yet the soul of him is bowed with much vexation. In his travels Mr. Watterson was naturally beset by the omnipresent interviewer, in quest of his opinion on the current topics of social and political controversy. His reported utterances, variously advocating the renominaeternal oblivion, "hedging" on the silver question and declaring against free comage, have occasioned interested speculation among those of his admirers who are best accustomed to his racy and original habits of thought and speech. Mr. Watterson, however, indignantly disclaims any intent to urge retrograde action on the lines of Revenue Reform or to make two negatives destroy one another in an unaffirmative sentence, and blames it all on the luckless interviewer.

"Writing in his own person and directly in his particular behalf," Mr. Watterson inveighs against the reproduction from memory of the opinions of the interviewed. "If the devil," he says, "should make a flying trip to America and should register in his own name at one of our hotels, he would not know himself at all as reported in the morning papers and would need two Philadelphia lawyers and a Chicago sporting-man to re-establish his character on his return home." This is a sweeping indictment of the guild of which Mr. Watterson himself is such a distinguished member. The assertion that the "best intentioned and the most intelligent reporter cannot take down the thought of another, except by the phonographic process, with any hope of exactitude," and that even then the printed copy should be revised by the party most concerned, fastens an unwarranted stigma on the expertness of some of Mr. Watterson's own associates. It would also imply the necessity for a complete change in newspaper methods and a return to weekly instead of daily publication. While the enemy of mankind, if he behaved in the civilized way indicated by Mr. Watterson, might be surprised at what he read in the papers the next morning, his surprise would more probably be due to the accurate registry in cold type of his own loose talk than to any shortcomings on the part of the interviewer.

The late James Redpath, who disputed with an eminent St. Louis journalist the credit of inventing the interview, always insisted on writing interviews with himself with his own hand and exacting a promise that nothing be added. It is a question whether the production gained in force or picturesqueness by this excess of cartion. As Mr. Watterson aptly observes, the interview "enables the public man to get down out of the chariot of ceremony." It gives "officialism a chance to appear off dress-parade." Wouldn't the formal revision and emendation of spoken utterances rob them of this very virtue? Is it likely that Boswell. that earliest of interviewers, would ever have succeeded with his subject if he had pestered the great chair of literature by chasing him about with a notebook, instead of quietly making his notes from memory? Besides, is there any guarantee that the reviser would do justice to himself? Arthur Helps says somewhere that some men can't be trusted with a pen and some can't be trusted without one. According to Mr Watterson's own confession, his letter to Governor Hill, carefully written and presumably carefully revised-like the letter to Mr. Cleveland, to which it wasn't a circumstance-looked worse in print than he expected. If the letter had been an interview, it is inconceivable that he should have sought to fasten the blame on The principal danger in interviewing is the

tendency of the subject to speak at random and of the interviewer to reproduce too faithfully what he hears. In the case of a rare talker

prising that Russia looks with covetous eyes on permanent revocation of the decree of expul- ing process of revision. Nobody who knows and the sharpest critic cannot say harder things means to make a thorough clearance of the about his silver views than those to which Mr. Hill gave utterance concerning "the letter that never came."

ONE MORE HERETIC.

On the platform of the memorable gathering it Detroit, as a perpetual reminder and warning, there should have stood a picture of that dreadful scene at Geneva when Servetus, a man perhaps not less sincere or pure than any of those who condemned him, was burned at the stake after prosecution by Calvin. Not one of the millions who accept Calvin's teachings would now hesitate to admit that he placed by that act a lasting stain upon his name and upon the Creed he loved. One might have hoped that the memory of an event so painful, in connection with the history of any form or Creed of Protestantism, would have helped men to a broader, more charitable and also more humble spirit in all later theological controversies. But it seems to be inevitable that when men differ about the teachings of Christ they must do so in a spirit which is not exactly the spirit of Christ; that when men differ about the Infinite they must forget that they are finite.

If the gentlemen of a civilized country and time engage in discussion about any problem of business or of daily affairs, they are able to differ with consideration for each other's peculiarities, with some modesty respecting their own liability to error, and with large courtesy and charity. But when they attempt to touch questions of religious belief an entirely different spirit comes over them. They would readily admit that their minds are finite, and therefore cannot comprehend the nature or the plans of the Infinite without possibility of error. But on this one topic of all others they seem impelled to such fierce assertion of their own infallibility that each is ready to burn the heretic who differs from him.

The 'decision against Dr. Briggs was not unexpected. Indeed, it has at no time seemed quite possible for the Assembly to decide otherwise without approaching the whole subject in an entirely different spirit, and with a breadth and liberality of opinion well-nigh unknown in theological discussions. Starting with the idea that a particular Creed must be upheld, starting with the notion that its defence and maintenance against all opposition whatever is the one sacred duty to which all others must give place, men could not well help deciding that Dr. Briggs did not interpret nor teach the Creed as they understood it, and therefore was a heretic and not a proper man to teach theology. Everything depends on the point of view. If men had started, on the other band, with the idea that the one absorbing and controlling aim of every Christian Church must be to bring men to Christ, to help them to reach the higher life which comes through belief in Him and trust in Him, and that Creeds of all sorts and of every sort are of use only when and so far as they help a Church to perform that one duty for which it exists, then assuredly the Presbyterian Assembly might have hesitated.

What will be the effect of its decision upon the minds of men? Is it not exceedingly liable to turn many away in offence from a Church which prohibits and punishes every step of advance from Creeds formulated centuries ago? The world, at all events, has moved during that time, if any Church has not. It has different conceptions of everything created, and cannot escape different conceptions of the Creator, from any that were possible in the bygone centuries. Are men to be told that they have no place in a Christian Church unless they are able to confine their thinking to the Creed of the distant centuries? Or if permitted to sit in the pews, are they to be told that nobody shall be permitted to speak from the pulpit to them whose mind has travelled beyond the forms of cenion of Mr. Cleveland and consigning him to turies ago? Shall they be foredoomed to listen whose minds have been incapable of stepping beyond the ancient limitations, or who have scrupulously confined all their thinking within those limitations? If any clergymen do not know it, multitudes of those who sit in the pews and listen to their teaching could inform them that it is not the Creed, nor adherence to the Creed, that brings men to the Church or helps men in their lives. It is something else. The more the Church gets of that something else and the less it gets of Creeds and controversy about Creeds the more potent will be its influence for good.

WHERE TO SAVE TIME.

Time, doubtless, is the most precious thing which man has at his disposal, so it is not strange that he is usually anxious to economize it as much as possible. In New-York the idea of time-saving chiefly takes the form of demands for rapid transit. From the report of the Commission having the matter in charge, which was printed yesterday morning, it should seem that we may reasonably expect something in that line soon. But mark how inconsistent a thing is man-especially the business man. Though the welkin has been torn to tatters, to very rags, as we may say, in the demand for rapid transit, he has gone on shamelessly wasting time in another direction without a protest. We refer to the matter of the eating of his luncheon. It is notorious that New-York business men dally over their luncheons in the most extravagant manner. Men have been known to linger three minutes over a sandwich, to dawdle two minutes with a piece of pie, to toy fifty seconds with a cruller, and to make two drinks of a cup of coffee. There are business men in New-York who habitually spend five minutes over their luncheons every day they live. These are of course extreme cases, but we say, and we say it boldly, that the business men of New-York give up on an average, between three and four minutes to their luncheons each week-day the year around.

That this is an appalling waste of time we do not need to say. Rapid transit, good in its way, does nothing for us here. That in every case matters of importance await these men who linger over their luncheons a client, a customer, a letter, a telegram, or a friend who has invited them to take a glass of beer or a cocktail-cannot be denied. Clients, telegrams and cocktails demand and simply must be given sufficient time-they will not bear hurrying like a luncheon. To obtain the best results with food it should be bolted, but no such course can be taken in the case of beer and cocktails We need only point to the with impunity. thousands of men annually wrecked by swallowing these fluids hastily. But to the credit of New-York business men it shall be said that they put ample time on their beer and cocktails, even after having needlessly wasted so much on their luncheon. And even in the case of their luncheons it is not altogether their fault. The facilities for obtaining a luncheon in a reasonably short length of time are grotesquely inadequate in New-York. How frequently it happens that a hurried business man, with a friend waiting to accompany him to a cocktail counter, must sit astride a revolving stool and watch the deliberate and tantalizing movements of a waiter as he brings a piece of nie a distance of six feet or draws a cup of coffe from an insufficient faucet not over an inch and a quarter in diameter. Pie, sandwiches and coffee should leap to his lap in two seconds instead of consuming ten, fifteen, twenty, sometimes thirty, seconds in their coming. The New-York business man of the future will eat his luncheon in one

his cocktail and goes back to his office with a feeling of depression. But how is this to be brought about? Clearly by two methods-education and time-saving inventions. The Tribune is willing to take up the edu-

cational part and to impress it upon business men that they must not continue the ruinous practice of loitering four and five minutes over their mid-day meal if the inventive talent of the country will come to the rescue with mechanical contrivances to render a really quick luncheon possi-Here is a noble field for the inventor. But to facilitate this, to aid and encourage inventors and to examine and report on inventions, we suggest the appointment by the Governor of a special New-York Rapid Luncheon Commission.

The small town of Mount Ebal, in Indiana, is suffering from a remarkable epidemic. Three strange women, credited with hypnotic powers, are said to have placed the whole comm under control. For several weeks the village church has been the scene of wild, dervish-like dances, from which the victims pass into deep trances of many hours' duration. An authentic account describes these trances as resembling death, with the motion of the heart so faint as to be almost imperceptible. The strangers, aged respectively sixty, twenty-five and eighteen, are the possessors of undoubted hypnotic powers. The trance phenomena, with the accompanying arrest of circulation and respiration, are the common characteristics of catalepsy. The methods of the hypnotizers include the singing of hymns and religious exhortation, and the country-folk regard their tricks as miracles. The spread of the craze is said to be alarming, and distinct injury has been wrought to the mind and body of susceptible subjects. This case would come under the head of the "pernicious demonstrations" punishable in countries like Belgium with heavy penalties. It would be curious if the Mount Ebal case should lead to an agitation in Indiana against promiscuous mesmerizing.

It appears that the New-York girls are not so strongly in favor of the golden rod in the contest for supremacy between that flower and the rose as are the boys of the public schools. Probably the delicate beauty of the rose appealed more to the aesthetic taste of the maidens, while the boys were moved more by the feeling that the golden rod is distinctively an American product. far the reports would indicate that the golden rod is ahead, but a large proportion of the State is still to be heard from.

At this writing twenty-one of the fifty-two Protestant Episcopal dioceses have given their consent to the election of Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts. They are New-York, Albany, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Missouri, Southern Ohio, Nebraska, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri; West Virginia, Central Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Connectiout; Maryland, Long Island, Ohio and Kentucky. Seven dioceses have either refused to give their consent or have failed to take any action, which amounts to the same thing. They are Newark, Iowa, Milwaukee, Western New-York, Chicago, Maine and Mississippi. This leaves ewenty-four dioceses yet to be heard from, of which Dr. Brooks needs only seven to insure his confirmation, and judging by the way the vote has already gone; there is little doubt that he will get the consent of much more than a majority of all the dioceses. The bishops must then act on his election, the assent of a majority being required. Some doubts have been expressed as to ow the bishops will vote. But it is not likely that enough will oppose the election to defeat it They will hesitate to put themselves on record as opposing the expressed will of a majority of dioeses, merely because they do not agree with some things that Dr. Brooks has said and done. Were they to do so, it is not too much to say that they would discredit themselves in the estimation of a vast majority of plain everyday Episcopalians, who do not look at the case through partisan theologi-

Many competent judges have long held that an underground system of railroads was the only feasible solution of New-York's rapid-transit problem. It is satisfactory to learn that the Commissioners insist that the motive power on the road they have laid out shall be electricity or mething equally unobjectionable. With a total absence of smoke, steam and cinders, and with electric lights in the cars, it is certain that underground travelling in New-York may be comfortable as well as rapid and safe.

The United States officials are making earnest efforts to prevent the immigration of polygamists and they have met with more success than did their predecessors, the State Commissioners. The Mormon elders succeed in obtaining so strong a hold on the minds of their converts that it is difficult to persuade those who might otherwise make desirable immigrants to give up their belief in unlawful practices. The Treasury Department has ordered the exclusion of some professed polygamists and others have been detained for a time. The Mormon Church has received much of its strength through immigration, and if the supply of foreign converts can be effectually cut off the institution of polygamy, weakened by the frequent attacks under the United States laws, cannot long survive.

John J. Scannell did not get the Fire Commissionership for which he has been anxiously waiting. Mayor Grant plainly dreaded the storm of criticism which would have burst upon him if such a scandalous selection had been made for an important office. He preferred to have the wrath of Croker rather than to stand up against a tempest of outraged public opinion.

The ravages of "la grippe" in April are strikingly shown by the report of the State Board of Health. No less than 13,981 deaths occurred in that month in the State of New-York, which would be an annual death-rate of 30 per 1,000. Of the total number of deaths, from 4,500 to 5,000 are attributed to the widely prevalent influenza. In January of last year, when the grip was at its height for that season, the victims of it numbered about 1,000 less. The average daily mortality in the State was 463, by far the largest ever recorded. These figures prove conclusively that the grip was no product of the imagination, as some people thought was the case two or three months ago. It is a disease of alarming possibilities.

There is a chance for coopers at Charleston The production of vegetables for shipment to the Northern markets in the islands along the coast has been unprecedented, and it has been found necessary to ship cabbages in bulk in open cars. The early crop returns from all parts of the South show that the general prosperity is not by any means confined to mining and manufacturing.

When Lord Elgin brought the Parthenon marbles to the British Museum, he was soundly berated by eminent antiquarians for his "ruthless vandalism." His defence was of course that thousands of students were enabled to inspect the sculptures who would otherwise never have set eyes on them. This can hardly apply to the Goths who are negotiating for the transportation to Chicago of the houses in which Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were born. If this crusade continues, Mount Vernon will have to be protected by special act of Congress. The craze for decking Chicago with borrowed plumage is a queer one.

Secretary Proctor's good judgment has been again displayed in the recruiting of Indians as soldiers. Lieutenant Dodge's report upon the thirty Indians enlisted by him in Arizona is highly gratifying. "I am simply delighted with them," he says. "My only regret is that I have to work, a big agricultural boom would soon be started, and the ancient land of Canaan would grace, and others two years! It was thought be started, and the ancient land of Canaan would again flow with milk and honey. It is not sur
to turn them over to another officer to command. for I am satisfied their future is a bright one if they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion, and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. This is apparently an unprejudiced opinion and like I was thought they are only properly handled in the start. The transfer to the them over to another officer to command. The turn to his office the property were granted a year's like Mr. Watterson it would be a thousand for I was the like Mr. Watterson it would be a thousand for I was the like Mr. Watterson it would be a thousand for I was the like Mr. Watterson it would be a thousand for I was the like Mr. Watterson it would be a bloom would soon in the like Mr. Watterson it would be a thou

an impartial one. If the Indians indeed prove to be "natural-born soldiers," there will manifestly be no standing-room left for those who claim that the only good Indian is a dead one.

PERSONAL

Solicitor-General Taft signified his desire that ne the War Department nor the Department of Justice should be closed on the day of his father's funeral, and the long line of precedents in cases of this sort was therefore disregarded. Both buildings, however, were draped in memory of the dead ex-Cabinet officer.

The young King of Spain, who has just comple fifth year, is beginning to ride on ponies. His activity, wilful disposition and inquisitive curiosity make him a sharp contrast to his more tranquil-minde / In two years His Majesty will have a separation hold, and already he has shaken off the attendar his Asturian nurse, showing a preference for attendants.

Eastman Johnson's portrait of Grover Clevel hang in the White House with other pictures of Presidents, has just been received in Washington, and is generally admired. Mr. Cleveland and his wife are both said to like it.

While Christine Nilsson was in London recently, to sing at the funeral of Sims Reeves, she would not appear in any public concert, but she sang privately at the houses of some friends.

The Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Na-tionale of Paris has awarded a prize of 2,500 frança to Mr. Henry M. Howe, of Boston, the son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, on account of his treatise on the metallurgy of steel.

Mr. Blaine's pame was used in a complimentary way in Cincinnati last Sunday by the Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Quebec, in an address delivered in a Baptist church; whereupon many members of the congregation clapped their hands, in spite of the time and place.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, though ne has doubtless looked in a mirror thousands of times, nevertheless says of the recent Cincinnati reform con-vention: "It is the biggest failure I ever saw."

Professor John Stuart Blackie, now eighty-one years of age, is said to be as busy as a bee and as playful as a kitten. He is a frequent lecturer before general audiences, but no lorger fills the chair of Greek in Edinburgh. When he was a candidate for that post, in 1852, he had but one formidable rival, the late Dr. L. Schmitz. At that time the selections lay with the Town Council, composed mainly of shopkeepers.

Amused at the necessity for interviewing these persons in order to exhibit their own scholarship. Blackle and Schmitz made the rounds together; but the former did most of the talking, and secured the nomination easily.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, president of the Cen-tral Vermont Railroad, who has been suffering from an esthmatic attack at his home, in St. Albans, for a number of weeks, is rapidly convalescing. The anouncement of the improved condition of Governor smith will be gratifying news to his many friends in railway and other circles, and indicates that he will shortly be able to resume the duties of the presidency of the Central Vermont, of which system of roads he has had active management for over thirty-two years. There are many Vermont Republicans who would be pleased to have this distinguished war Gov-ernor of the State succeed Senator Edmunds in the United States Senate.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Detroit Tribune" has made extensive improve ments in its typography, and in ability and enterprise takes its place among the best Republican journals of the country. The Republicans of Michigan have every eason to be proud of it.

Says a florist: "Were I restricted in my gardening operations to the use of four species of plants, then, without hesitation, I should choose hardy roses, Illies, rhododendrons and clematis. Lilles I should give a second place in importance, roses the first; but if I consider results in proportion to labor and expense, then Illies should have the first place. And in every garden these four plants should predominate and should be relied upon for grand effects."

ace in the South." says a Southern man, "is that th young negroes who receive a first-class education go North and engage in business. Theoretically, they should assist in the education of the negroes of the south, but they do not do so. There are very few negro missionaries in the South, and comparatively few colored teachers. In fact, colored teachers as a rule are not successful in the South. A negro who is prepared to teach or to preach is regarded by the ignorant blacks as a 'stuck-up' individual, and they do not take kindly to him. They acknowledge the superiority of the whites, however, without question, and the chief educational work among the negroes of the South to-day is accomplished by aries from the North. And the work must be left in their hands for several generations at least. It is impossible at present for the negro to educate the negro. THE RAIL AROUND THE JAIL.

Don't you hol' yer hend so high, Or you'll bust holes in the sky; When you walk, the big earth jars, An yer whiskers sweep the stars. An you fill up the hull street, Whirl the worl' roun' with yer feet. An' refuse to speak to me— Guess you don't know who I be. So you won't say "howdy do."
So you won't say "howdy do."
But I'm jest ez good ez you;
May hev leas orig'nal sin,
If I hain't no dimon pin;
Ain't no line divides a man
From his fellers, understan',
Ain't no line except the rail
Of the fence aroun' the jail. Ef I keep outside the rail of this fence aroun' the ja Ef I keep outside the rail of this fence aroun' the jail, I'm a great gun, fit ter bang In the big Four Hundred gang. An' the president, understan', Is but jest my hired man; An' I watch an' boss wile he Does the nation's chores fer m

What we're goin' to do bimeby.

Fore the universe goes dry.

Is to make no diffrunce—see!

'Twixt sich chaps ez you an' me
One be jest ez good ez tother.

Both in love 'ith one another:

While we keep outside the rail

Of the fence aroun' the jail. You hain't got no bluer blood,
An' yer made er the same mud;
An' yer vittles, fresh or stale,
Comes from the same dinner-pall.
Thet's a good 'nough creed fer ne
Thet wuz taught in ol' Judee;
Men are bruthers; good enough;
Men are bruthers; thet's the stuff!

An' the time is goin' to be W'en we'll come to thet idee. That all men outside the rall of the fence aroun' the jail Will all mix like gin'ral dough.

An' love's yeast will make it grow,
An' by thet time Natur's cake
Will be riz enough to bake.

—(S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade. Says a California horticulturist: "The butcher bird

is the most sagacious and at the same time the most cruel of birds. A pair will follow you while ploughing and if you overturn a rat's nest they will immediately pounce upon the wretched creatures, kill them or drag them away and spike them in the sharp thorns of an orange tree to be devoured at leisure. The other norning I saw a butcher bird with a snake fully a foot long. He had him by the back of the neck and with it flew up into an orange tree. He then nalled the reptile on to a thorn and sat and watched it. He let the snake almost wriggle off when he flew at it and would fix it more firmly. They kill their game by the wholesale and treat it in this fashion. reason, because they are destructive to gophers and rats, they are considered the friend of the orange These innocent-looking little gophers are very destructive to the orange. Whenever you see an orange tree blooming in profusion you can tell the roots have been attacked and destroyed by the gopher.

All he knew.—Old Dector—Has any one been in? Student—One gentleman called. Said he wanted to know what to do for a cold. He hadn't time to wait, so I told him everything I knew.
Old Doctor—Humph! That couldn't have been much.

Old Doctor—Humph! That couldn't have been much.

Student—Oh, I know more than you think. I told him to bathe his feet in hot water, take a pint of lemonade, sponge with salt water, cerain in a warm room, bathe the face in hot water every five minutes, snuff up hot salt water, inhale ammonia or menthol, take a ten-grain dose of quinine and lots of outdoor exercise.—(New-York Weekly.

A period of theological convulsion and unrest like the present gives the really big men in the churches a splendid opportunity to come to the front. But unfortunately the infinitesimally little men also fee themselves authorized to thrust themselves in the public eye at such a time; and they make such hullaballoo that many people think they are marking an epoch in religious thought, though in reality they are only shouting and throwing dust in the air. It is amusing to watch the anties of one of these little "The Church is in danger," he yells, as he bests his little theological tom-tom, "but don't be frightened; I am here." And then he tries to look heroic while the lime-light of publicity remorsclessly shrivels him up into something smaller even than he was before. In the meanwhile the giants in the con-servative and liberal camps, who are waging knightly